

States and constitutes a large market for U.S. exports. I am confident that despite current economic uncertainties, the Philippines will weather the troubles plaguing Asia and emerge even stronger than before.

The Congress looks forward to a broadening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Philippines in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the United States and the Philippines.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to introduce this legislation and I invite my colleagues in the House of Representatives to support this Resolution commemorating the distinctive ties between the people of these two great nations.

I insert the entire text of this resolution in the RECORD.

H. RES. 404

Whereas 1998 marks 100 years of special ties between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines and is also the centennial celebration of Philippine independence from Spain which initiated relations with the United States;

Whereas the people of the Philippines have on many occasions demonstrated their strong commitment to democratic principles and practices, the free exchange of views on matters of public concern, and the development of a strong civil society;

Whereas the Philippines has embraced economic reform and free market principles and, despite current challenging circumstances, its economy has registered significant economic growth in recent years benefitting the lives of the people of the Philippines;

Whereas the large Philippine-American community has immeasurably enriched the fabric of American society and culture;

Whereas Filipino soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder with American troops on the battlefields of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam;

Whereas the Philippines is an increasingly important trading partner of the United States as well as the recipient of significant direct American investment;

Whereas the United States relies on the Philippines as a partner and treaty ally in fostering regional stability, enhancing prosperity, and promoting peace and democracy; and

Whereas the 100th anniversary of relations between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines offers an opportunity for the United States and the Philippines to renew their commitment to international cooperation on issues of mutual interest and concern: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the Philippines on the commemoration of its independence from Spain;

(2) looks forward to a broadening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Philippines in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines;

(3) supports the efforts of the Philippines to further strengthen democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and the expansion of free market economics both at home and abroad; and

(4) recognizes the close relationship between the nations and the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines and pledges its support to work closely with the Philippines in addressing new challenges as we begin our second century of friendship and cooperation.

IN HONOR OF FRANKLIN PERRY GOULD'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Franklin Perry Gould of Crivitz, Wisconsin on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

Mr. Gould was born on April 21, 1908 in Marinette, Wisconsin. His father, B.P. Gould, operated a logging camp in the white pine forests of northern Wisconsin, a thriving business. Mr. Gould attended Crivitz High School, where he played basketball and graduated as Valedictorian in 1928.

Despite the hardship of the Great Depression, Mr. Gould was able to attend Carroll College in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and there he received his undergraduate degree in 1932. After college, he returned to Crivitz and started a business as a land surveyor.

In his long career, Mr. Gould served as the charter president of the Wisconsin Land Surveyors, which was organized in 1956. He also served as the president of the Wisconsin Towns Association, Chairman of the Town of Stephenson, and as a member of the Marinette County Board for 12 years.

During World War II, Mr. Gould moved his family to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, where he helped the war effort by building ships.

After retiring from land surveying, Mr. Gould worked with his son, Donald Franklin, as a home builder. Even in retirement, Mr. Gould still visits home building sites whenever possible.

Everyone who has the pleasure to know Mr. Gould agrees he is a kind and noble gentleman who has no equal when it comes to honesty, integrity and perseverance. Today we pay tribute to him for all he has given to his family, his friends and his community for these 90 years.

THE RETIREMENT OF THOMAS G. POWERS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, all of us who are privileged to serve in the House know how much we rely on the hard work of our staffs, both in our own offices and in the various committees on which we serve. Occasionally, we are fortunate enough to work with a staff member who is so knowledgeable and effective in his or her area that it is difficult to imagine anyone else holding down that responsibility. I rise today to report to the House the retirement of such a staff member, the long time senior counsel to the Committee on Small Business, Tom Powers.

Tom has the distinction of being the longest tenured staff member in the history of the Small Business Committee—27 continuous years, in all. In fact, Tom is the only staffer to have served throughout the full standing Committee's existence, it having attained this status with the beginning of the 94th Congress in 1975. He also served throughout the period

during which the Small Business Committee was a permanent select committee, from 1971 to 1975.

Tom earned law degrees from both Drake University in his native Des Moines, Iowa and New York University in New York City. He served as legal counsel to the Iowa General Assembly and Polk County, Iowa before coming to Washington in 1971.

He served as subcommittee counsel to our colleague, Hon. JOHN DINGELL, and then counsel to the full committee under Chairmen Joe L. Evins and Tom Steed. In 1977, Tom became the Committee's General Counsel, serving in that capacity under Chairmen Neal Smith and Parren Mitchell. Tom continued to serve as my senior counsel from 1987 until recently when I resigned my ranking minority position on the Small Business Committee to assume that position on the Banking and Financial Services Committee.

Tom's encyclopedic knowledge of small business issues and of Small Business Administration programs and legislation is legendary. Our friend, Representative Neal Smith, who served so honorably in this House for 36 years and was the father of many of those programs, remarked in his recent book, *Mr. Smith Went to Washington*, that Tom was the expert in the country on SBA programs. In keeping with the Small Business Committee's long tradition of operating in the most bipartisan and cooperative spirit possible, Tom made his expertise available to all Members on both sides of the aisle and to their staffs; and the respect which Members on opposite sides of an issue shared for Tom's knowledge and judgment was often decisive in our fashioning a workable compromise. Similarly, Tom used his technical skills and talent for negotiation in countless instances to resolve legislative and other disagreements between the House and Senate or between the Congress and the Executive Branch.

Tom has been deeply involved in virtually all small business legislation in the last quarter century. Of course, SBA's authorizing legislation has been a primary focus of his responsibilities over the years. But Tom also successfully shepherded the enabling legislation for all three White House Conference on Small Business (1980, 1986, and 1995), the original Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Prompt Payment Act, the Equal Access to Justice Act and federal procurement reform legislation, in addition to legislation establishing the nationwide Small Business Development Center network, the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program, new financing mechanisms for certified development companies (CDCs) and small business investment companies (SBICs), and new secondary market programs to enhance small business access to capital from sources traditionally unavailable to smaller concerns.

In addition to his legislative responsibilities, Tom also served as the Committee's liaison with the Committee on Appropriations, with which the Small Business Committee enjoyed an exceptionally good relationship. As though all these duties were not enough, Tom served as the Committee's parliamentarian and, in this role, earned the respect of all Committee members for his knowledge of House Rules and procedures and for his impartiality.

Over the years, Tom has received countless commendations for his accomplishments and services on behalf of the small business community. During Small Business Week in May,

in fitting recognition for his untiring efforts, Tom will receive from SBA's Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Hon. Jere Glover, a Special Advocacy Award for unique and outstanding advocacy achievements on behalf of small business.

It is hard to overstate the influence Tom Powers has had on small business legislation and policy during his long tenure here. It is also hard to imagine the Small Business Committee without him. I know that I speak for all members of the Committee, past and present, and for the whole House in thanking Tom for his extraordinary service and devotion, both to the House and to the small business community, and in extending to him our best wishes for success in his future endeavors.

THE AMERICAN LEGION OPPOSES
H.R. 695, THE SAFE ACT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, every major police organization in the United States, representing millions of Americans strongly oppose H.R. 695. Now our veterans have joined their efforts to defeat the bill. I have included in the RECORD today a letter from The American Legion which outlines their opposition to H.R. 695, the Safe Act.

The American Legion concurs that there are some provisions in the original H.R. 695 that can and will be detrimental to our national security and law enforcement efforts and will advise its membership of 4 million to the bill's shortcomings.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Washington, DC, February 25, 1998.

Hon. GERALD B. SOLOMON,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House
Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SOLOMON: Thank you for advising me of your concerns with pending encryption legislation. After reviewing the legislation and reading testimony by respected authorities in law enforcement and national security matters, The American Legion concurs that there are some provisions in the original H.R. 695 that can and will be detrimental to our national security and law enforcement efforts.

It is our contention that the Department of Commerce should not be making decisions that impact so strongly on our country's national security. That responsibility should be left to other agencies of the federal government who have more expertise in electronic intelligence technology. The language in the amended version of H.R. 695 (Section 3) that was developed by the House Committees on National Security and Intelligence appears to provide a degree of limitation and control in this sensitive area and is a measure we can support.

The American Legion will be conducting its annual Legislative Conference at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Capitol Hill, March 22-24. I will ask our Legislative staff to invite representatives of the Justice Department to speak on this matter. We shall also voice our concerns to Members of Congress when we make our annual visitation on March 24.

Thank you for alerting us of this situation. We will continue to monitor this matter and will also advise our membership of the pending legislation and its shortcomings.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY G. JORDAN,
National Commander.

ESSAYS ON FREEDOM

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the pleasure of hearing three essays from three young students in Madison County. I wish to share these essays with my colleagues and the American people. The essays show a key understanding of the principles upon which our great nation was founded. Our country will continue to prosper if future generations, like these young students, hold dear to one of our cherished American values . . . Freedom. God Bless America.

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS TO ME
(By Danny Breeden)

It is hard for me to explain what freedom means to me because I have always been free. So were my parents, grand-parents, and many of my ancestors. So, when I want to think about being free I need to think about people who are not free. I think about; Hebrew slaves under the Egyptian pharaohs, the colonists before the Revolutionary War, American slaves before the Civil War, and the Jewish people under Hitler in Germany in the 1940's. I am sure today that there are still people in the world who are not free.

The Hebrews did not have any rights. Some of them could not even eat, drink, and sleep when they wanted to. They also didn't have the right to worship who and when they wanted to.

The colonists were oppressed by the king. They were heavily taxed and were not allowed to meet about town problems. Also they were not allowed to worship the way wanted to.

The Jews and the slaves were beaten, tortured, and even killed. They were also not allowed to speak or worship freely.

You know, when you think about it there is always a war when a group of people want to be free. It's not fair. Innocent men and women die for their freedom and the freedom of their families.

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS TO ME
(By Staci Johnson)

Basically, what freedom means to me is to have a choice. The choice to live where we want, work where we want, worship how we want, and much more.

In America, we have a lot of freedoms. We can have as many children as we please, whereas some countries can't. In some countries if they have more than one child, they would have to kill them.

We also have the freedom to go to church wherever we wish to or believe in whatever kind of God we choose. Along with this freedom, we have the choice to own the Bible. We can read it any time we want. Some countries like China doesn't allow the Bible or the freedom of religion. If you bring a Bible into China you are most likely to be put in prison.

Also in America, we have the right to voice our opinion. We can speak against the government without a fear of going to jail or a fear of being killed. We have the freedom to speak out in favor of what we want, desire, or need. We have the freedom to vote on who we want to be the leaders of our country. We also have the freedom to vote privately. We can vote for a Democrat or a Republican to be the leaders of our country.

Parents have the freedom of choice in education for their children. They can homeschool them, send them to private school, or send them to public school.

We can travel freely from state to state whenever we wish to without fear because of our freedom.

We also have the opportunity to try for any kind of job we want. We can quit a job if it is not the right one for us or if a better one comes along.

We can go to a grocery store or a mall whenever we need or want. We can buy whatever we shall please to buy. We can buy the food we want or the clothes we desire and much more.

We have so many freedoms. We are the most blessed country in the world. We should be grateful for what we can do and what we have. I love freedom, don't you?

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS TO ME
(By Andy Rogers)

When I hear the word "freedom" I think of times in American history when all people did not possess freedom. Slavery allowed human beings to be bought and sold as if they were just property. Slaves had only freedoms that their owners approved of. When America was colonized, Indians had lots of freedom, living and hunting where they pleased. As more white settlers came and invaded Indian territory, Indian freedom was whittled away until they were forced to live on reservations.

As a twelve-year old it is amazing to think I have more freedom than any adult slave or Indian. I have the freedom of choice because I can choose my friends, the things I wear to school, and how I spend my free time. I enjoy the freedom of speech because I can say what I think and talk about subjects I like. I have the freedom of religion because I can praise God freely and don't have to hide to worship him.

As a preteen I cannot enjoy as many freedoms as adults because I cannot vote, own land, get a job, or drive a car, the list goes on. But some of these freedoms I would not want because they are a lot of responsibility for a kid like me. There are other freedoms I cannot enjoy yet for safety reasons.

As I mature, my parent's give me more freedom. I look forward to the time when I become independent. Then I can live on my own and do what I want when I want to do it.

One freedom that is usually not thought of is man's free will. This is a freedom that every human being has whether they are slave, Indian, child, or adult. Free will is God's most important freedom to man. It enables man to choose everlasting life by believing in Jesus Christ as our Savior, and choosing to follow His will for our life.

I am so thankful to God for all the freedoms He has given me, but especially the gift of free will which lets me choose the ultimate freedom—heaven.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH
HONOREES

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, as Women's History Month draws to a close today, I rise in recognition of five notable Minnesota women who have made significant achievements in their respective professions and who deserve to be recognized as a result.

Rosalie Wahl is the first woman to have been named a Minnesota Supreme Court Justice. First appointed to the Court in 1977, she served as a Justice for 17 years. By the time she left the Court in 1994 there were four